

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF TONBRIDGE.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

TONBRIDGE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR

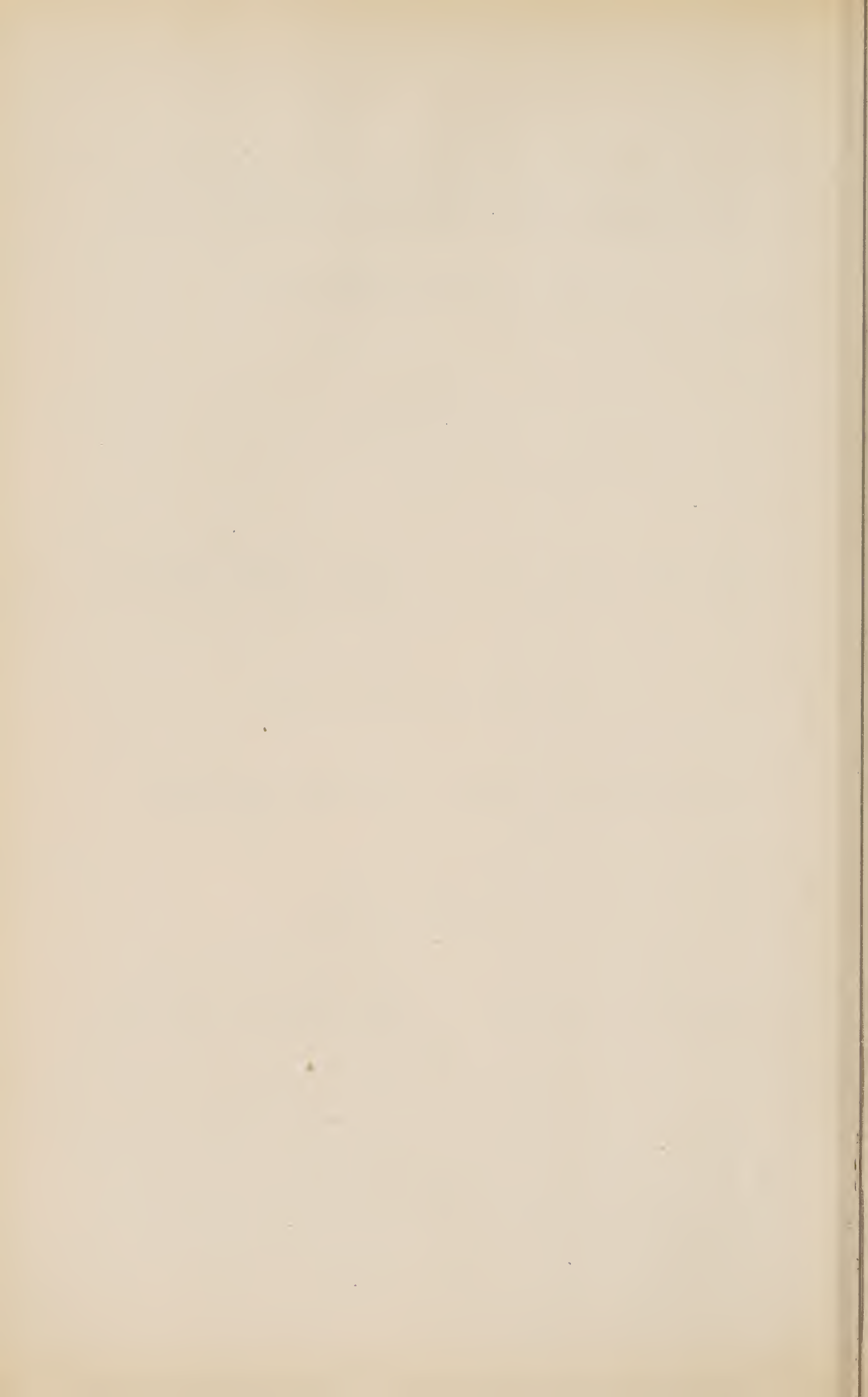
— 1913, —

BY

JAMES SCOTT TEW, M.D., D.P.H.

Tunbridge Wells:

BRASSFIELD & CO., THE ALBION PRESS, TUNNEL ROAD.



Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1913.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The following table gives the area, population of the District, and other figures, as shown by the Census of 1911 :—

No. of Reg. Dist.	Area in Statute Acres.		Inhabited Houses.			Population.		
	Land & Inland Water.	Inland Water only.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1891.	1901.	1911.
50	46,853	188	3,144	3,566	3,895	17,479	17,247	17,769

CIVIL PARISHES.	Area in Statute Acres (Land & Inland Water).	Families or Separate Occupiers.		Population.				Institutions, Large Estab- lishments, Vessels, &c., 1911 (Included in Cols. 4 & 6).	
		1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.			No.	Popu- lation.
				Per- sons.	Per- sons.	Males.	Females		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Ashurst	900	43	39	209	169	72	97	...	...
Bidborough	2,106	87	88	379	353	162	191	1	16
Brenchley	7,804	824	909	3,784	3,853	1,897	1,956	14	65
Capel	3,057	251	261	1,166	1,241	635	606	1	4
Hadlow	5,936	519	527	2,459	2,423	1,241	1,182	9	104
Hildenborough	4,855	314	364	1,407	1,607	814	793	4	59
Horsmonden	4,605	302	308	1,536	1,400	694	706	3	59
Lamberhurst	5,476	382	386	1,706	1,651	822	829	3	24
Pembury	3,650	353	406	1,545	1,747	832	915	1	8
Speldhurst	2,993	389	463	1,738	1,963	872	1,091	1	2
Tonbridge Rural	5,471	182	184	1,318	1,362	714	648	3	605
Totals	46,853	3,646	3,935	17,247	17,769	8,755	9,014	40	946

The **Population** of the Tonbridge Rural District, estimated to the middle of 1913, was 17,888, being an increase of 53 on the estimated population of 1912, and of 119 on the Census population of 1911.

The number of **Births** registered in the District amounted to 329, including 172 of males and 157 of females. To this number are added two births which took place outside the District, of children born of parents with a fixed place of residence in the District, while 12 births are deducted of children whose parents had a fixed place of residence elsewhere. The nett number of births was therefore 319 (168 male, and 151 female), which gives a **Birth-rate** of 17·8 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 19·5 in 1912, and 20·1 in 1911.

Two hundred and eighty-two **Deaths** were registered in the District, 151 of males and 131 of females. To this number are added the deaths of 30 persons belonging to the District and who died outside its area, while 78 deaths are deducted of persons dying in the District, and who had a fixed place of residence elsewhere. The nett number of deaths belonging to the District was 234 (128 male and 106 female), giving a **Death-rate** of 13·08 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 10·8 in 1912, and 11·5 in 1911.

Twenty-four deaths were certified as due to one or other of the following Epidemic diseases, viz.:—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years)	8
Diphtheria	4
Measles	6
Whooping-cough	5
Enteric Fever	0
Scarlet Fever	1
Small-pox	0
	<hr/>
	24
	<hr/>

The **DEATH-RATE** from these **EPIDEMIC DISEASES** was 1·34 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0·50 in 1912, and 1·13 in 1911.

The **Infant Mortality**, *i.e.*, the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births was 103, as compared with 69 in 1912 and 72 in 1911.

The **Midwives Act, 1902**, is administered directly by the Kent County Council.

The **Notification of Births Act, 1907**, has not been adopted.

No cases of Ophthalmia in the newly-born have come to my notice.

The birth-rate in **England and Wales** in 1913 was 23·9 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0·1 per 1,000 above the rate in 1912, but lower than the rate in any other year on record. Compared with the average in the ten years, 1903-1912, the birth-rate in 1913 showed a decrease of 2·4 per 1,000.

The death-rate in 1913 was 13·7 per 1,000, which was 0·4 per 1,000 above the rate in 1912. Compared with the average rate in the ten years, 1903-1912, the death-rate in 1913 showed a decrease of 1·2 per 1,000.

The rate of mortality among infants, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births, was equal to 109 per 1,000, which is 14 per 1,000 *above* the rate in 1912.

The following table gives a comparison between the rates for this District and those for England and Wales :—

			Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infant Mortality.	Epidemic Disease Death-rate.
England and Wales	...	...	23·9	13·7	109	1·20
Tonbridge Rural	...	...	17·8	13·08	103	1·34

These rates have not worked out as well as I expected, and although the general death-rate and the rate of infant mortality are both slightly below the corresponding rates for the country generally, they ought to be still lower.

It is not, however, surprising that the death-rate from the stated Epidemic diseases is rather high, when the cases have been abnormally numerous.

(a) NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in the District, viz.:—Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, and the Fevers known by any of the following names :—Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, and Puerperal.

By a General Order of the Local Government Board, No. 58,962, dated 15th August, 1912, the diseases known as Cerebro-spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis were also made compulsorily notifiable.

By a General Order of the Local Government Board dated 19th December, 1912, the following Regulations, viz.:—The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908; the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911; and the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, were revoked and substituted by

the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912. These last-named Regulations came into operation on the 1st of February, 1913, and had the effect of making all forms of Tuberculosis compulsorily notifiable on and after that date.

During the year 1913, 250 cases were notified, as against 104 in the previous year, and comprised 63 of Diphtheria, 10 of Erysipelas, 94 of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Enteric Fever, 2 of Puerperal Fever, 1 of Poliomyelitis, 48 of Phthisis (consumption of the lungs), and 30 of other forms of Tuberculosis.

Scarlet Fever rose from 25 non-fatal cases in 1912 to 94 cases with one death in 1913, which were notified in point of time as follows :—

January	...	...	...	10
February	...	...	...	3
March ...	...	...	...	3
April ...	...	...	...	4
May ...	...	...	...	1
June ...	...	...	...	10
July ...	...	...	...	10
August	...	...	...	3
September	...	...	...	5
October	...	...	...	11
November	...	...	...	24
December	...	...	...	10
Total				94 cases.

Locally they arose :—

Ashurst	...	...	...	0
Bidborough	...	...	...	1
Brenchley	...	...	...	32
Capel ...	...	...	...	10
Hadlow	...	...	...	22
Hildenborough	...	...	...	6
Horsmonden	...	...	...	1
Lamberhurst	...	...	...	17
Pembury	...	...	...	2
Speldhurst	...	...	...	3
Tonbridge Rural	...	...	...	0
Total				94 cases.

Age—periods :—

1—5 years.	5—15 years.	15—25 years.	25—45 years.	
—	—	—	—	
18	63	10	3	— 94 cases.
1				— 1 death.

The fatal case was that of a boy who died in the Maidstone Rural District Council's Isolation Hospital, on May 16th, having been admitted from Marden, where he was temporarily staying with his parents. The death is transferred to this District, the patient's permanent address being at Brenchley.

The cases in Lamberhurst commenced in January, eight being reported in that month ; then followed two in February, and two in March, and one in each of the months of April, June, July, August and September.

I was anticipating a wide-spread epidemic in this locality, as the 12 earliest cases affected 11 families, but the outbreak was kept under, and the parish was entirely free from Scarlet Fever during the last quarter of the year. Eight of the cases were in the village proper, 5 in the Flimwell Quarter, 3 at Hook Green and 1 at The Down.

The disease started in the parish of Brenchley in April, with 1 case at Paddock Wood followed by 2 in June, 8 in July, 2 in August, 4 in September, 2 in October, 1 in November and 1 in December, making a total of 21 for Paddock Wood village.

Eight of the remaining cases were at Matfield, 7 being notified from a private boarding school.

At the end of the year the outbreak appeared to be at an end.

The 22 cases in the Parish of Hadlow occurred :—

January	...	...	...	1 case.
November	...	...	...	18 cases.
December	...	...	...	3 cases.
				—
Total	...	...	...	22 cases.
				—

The January case occurred on the extreme border of the District, and it is probable that the disease was contracted in an adjoining town.

The outbreak at the end of the year at Hadlow was spread by personal contact in School, and I am glad to say, that by prompt removal of cases to Hospital, and an extended period of school closure, at the end of the year the small epidemic in this village also was at an end.

Capel was the only other Parish which was affected to any great extent. Of the total 10 cases, 7 occurred at Five Oak Green and 3 at Sebastopol Cottages. Four of the cases at Five Oak Green were in one family, as also were 2 of the 3 at Sebastopol.

Eighty-two of the cases were treated in the Hospital at Capel, without a single death.

Diphtheria also showed a material increase from 28 cases and 2 deaths in 1912 to 63 cases with 4 deaths in 1913, which were reported as follows :—

January	...	...	...	2
February	...	...	...	1
March ...	...	...	...	1
April ...	...	...	...	4
May ...	...	...	...	3
June ...	...	...	...	3
July ...	...	...	...	12
August ...	...	...	...	4
September	...	...	...	7
October...	...	...	...	7
November	...	...	...	10
December	...	...	...	9
Total				63 cases.

Locally, cases were spread over the rural area thus :—

Ashurst...	...	...	...	0
Bidborough	...	...	...	1
Brenchley	...	...	...	17
Capel ...	...	...	...	0
Hadlow...	...	...	...	18
Hildenborough	...	...	...	1
Horsmonden	...	...	...	7
Lamberhurst	...	...	...	0
Pembury	...	...	...	6
Speldhurst	...	...	...	10
Tonbridge Rural	...	...	...	3
Total				63

The following shows the age-periods at which the cases and deaths occurred :—

1—5 years.	5—15 years.	15—25 years.	25—45 years.	
—	—	—	—	
8	46	6	3	— 63 cases.
	4			— 4 deaths.

Fifty-one of the cases were treated in Hospital.

The fatal cases were :—

- I. Girl, aged 14, at the Tunbridge Wells General Hospital, admitted from Matfield, and died on January 2nd.
- II. Boy, aged 14, at the Board of Guardians' Scattered Home, Pembury. Died April 13th.

III. Boy, aged 7, at the Isolation Hospital, Pembury, admitted from Matfield on June 27th, and died on the 29th.

IV. Girl, aged 5 years, at the Isolation Hospital, admitted from Horsmonden on September 2nd, and died on October 18th.

One of the other notified cases also terminated fatally—a hop-picker's child, 3 years of age, notified from some huts at a farm at Brenchley. When seen by a local medical man, the little girl was in a critical state, the only chance of saving her life being an immediate operation (tracheotomy). The doctor straightway kindly drove the child in his motor to the Tunbridge Wells General Hospital, where the operation was at once performed, but the disease had advanced too far and the child died the same day. This death, being of a non-resident, is transferred to the District in which the parents permanently resided.

A good instance of how a person may apparently quite recover from diphtheria and yet retain the diphtheria bacillus in the throat, was met with in the person of a young woman who was a servant at a private boarding school. She was notified on October 10th, and removed to Hospital on the 12th, and having apparently recovered by the 20th October, a swab was taken with a view to her discharge, but the result was positive. Specimens were taken and examined at various intervals (12 in all), but it was not until the end of the year that a negative result was obtained, and this having been confirmed by another negative result after a few days, the patient was discharged. This shows the value of having the present day methods of examination for the diphtheria bacillus available, as without such the patient would probably have been discharged in a condition capable of taking the disease back to the school.

The outbreak at Speldhurst commenced with 2 cases on the 9th July, followed by 2 on the 10th, 1 on the 13th, 1 on the 15th, 2 on the 16th, making 8 cases in July. There were two further isolated cases, 1 in September at Speldhurst, and 1 in December at Langton.

Inquiries into the July cases brought the following interesting facts to light:—All 8 cases were in one class, the teacher of which was a young woman who had previously been engaged at a school at Tunbridge Wells, where there had been at least one case of diphtheria. She came to Speldhurst School on May 26th, and lived in the neighbourhood of Rusthall. The teacher was regarded as a "carrier," and was sent to her parents' home at a village some miles distant on the 15th July, to which village they had in the meantime moved. I visited her on the 17th, and noticed that she had a discharge from the nose, and took swabs from both the mouth and nostrils, and both proved positive. She was kept isolated and received medical treatment.

I visited the school and examined the children, swabbing any suspicious ones, and recommended its closure up to August 6th, and, in the meantime, it was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

The cases in the Hadlow and Brenchley Parishes were mainly spread by throat to throat infection.

At the end of the year there was every indication that the disease was abating throughout the whole District, and I am glad to say this proved to be the case.

Enteric Fever.—Two non-fatal cases were reported. There were none in 1912. Both cases occurred in the month of June. One being notified on the 1st, of a gentleman who had just arrived at Speldhurst, being ill at the time of his arrival, and he was at once removed to a nursing home for treatment.

The other case occurred on the 7th June, at Bidborough, and was a girl of 13. There was no connection between the two cases, and inquiries failed to trace any definite source to which the case could be attributed. I examined a sample of the well water which I found to be unfit for drinking purposes, but had this been the origin there would probably have been other cases, as there were other children drinking the same water. This case was successfully treated in the Council's Isolation Hospital, and discharged after a prolonged stay of ten weeks.

Erysipelas.—Ten non-fatal cases were notified as against seven in the previous year—

January	2	...	1 at Pembury and 1 at The Workhouse.
April	1	...	at The Workhouse.
June	2	...	1 at Pembury and 1 at Capel.
July	1	...	at Hildenborough.
August	1	...	at Hadlow.
September	3	...	1 at Ashurst; 1 at Brenchley; and 1 at
		—	The Workhouse.
Total	...	10	—

One death occurred at the Workhouse, but being of a non-resident, the death is not scheduled in Table III.

Puerperal Fever.—Two fatal cases occurred as against one fatal case in 1912.

The first case was notified on May 25th, from a farm at Lamberhurst. A doctor was in attendance at the birth (still-born), but the patient died on June 5th.

The second case occurred at Tunbridge Wells in October, and being removed to the Union Workhouse for treatment, was notified in this area. The woman died on November 4th. The death does not appear in Table III., being transferred to Tunbridge Wells.

I have since been informed by the County Medical Officer, that the Midwife employed in this case, did not carry out the Rules of

the Central Midwives Board, and that her name has been removed from the Roll.

Small-pox. — No cases have occurred in this District since January, 1912.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis are now by the General Order of the Local Government Board of August 16th, 1912, compulsorily notifiable.

On September 3rd, a notification was received from Dr. Crawford, of Pembury, certifying that a little boy aged three years, resident on the outskirts of the village of Pembury, was suffering from Acute Poliomyelitis. The diagnosis was confirmed at a London Hospital where he was treated. The paralysis started in the left shoulder and appeared to extend down the arm and settled in the fingers.

I understand that he is gradually improving under suitable treatment.

Tuberculosis in all its forms caused 24 deaths during the year, as compared with 20 in 1912, and 16 in 1911. Of these 24 deaths, 16 were certified as due to Phthisis (consumption of the lungs), as against 19 in 1912, and 10 in 1911.

The Death-rate from all forms of the Disease was 1·34, and the Phthisis death-rate, 0·89 per 1,000 of population, as compared with rates of 1·12 and 1·07 in the previous year.

The following Table gives a comparison of the rates for this District, and the rates for England and Wales for the five years, 1907-1911, beyond which the comparative figures for the country generally are not at present available:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
TUBERCULOSIS (all forms).							
England and Wales ...	1·61	1·58	1·54	1·43	1·46	...	...
Tonbridge Rural—							
Death-rate ...	0·99	1·52	1·28	1·52	0·90	1·12	1·34
No. of Deaths ...	17	26	22	26	16	20	24
PHTHISIS.							
England and Wales ...	1·14	1·12	1·09	1·02	1·08	...	...
Tonbridge Rural ...							
Death-rate ...	0·70	1·11	0·76	0·82	0·56	1·07	0·89
No. of Deaths ...	12	19	13	14	10	19	16

Notice of the 1912 Regulations coming into force was given to each Medical Practitioner in the area, and Notification Forms as prescribed were issued by your Clerk.

The duties of the Medical Officer of Health are laid down as follows :—

Duties of Medical Officers of Health.

Article XI.—(1) A Medical Officer of Health, on receipt of a notification which has been erroneously addressed to him by a Medical Practitioner, shall forthwith transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification ought, in pursuance of these Regulations, to have been addressed, and shall at the same time inform the Medical Practitioner that he has done so, and shall give to him the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification has been sent.

(2) Every Medical Officer of Health shall cause to be entered in a Register to be kept by him for that purpose the full particulars contained in every notification received by him under these Regulations and relating to a person whose place of residence or place of destination is situate within the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health. The said Register shall be kept in the custody of the Medical Officer of Health and shall not be open to inspection by any person other than a person specially authorised by resolution of the Local Authority, the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the District is situate, a School Medical Inspector for any area within which the District is situate, or an Officer of any Government Department authorized in that respect by that Department.

Every notification and every document relating to a person notified under these Regulations shall be regarded by the Medical Officer of Health, and by every person who has access thereto, as confidential.

(3) The Medical Officer of Health shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each week, send to the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the District is situate a statement of every notification received by him during the week in pursuance of these Regulations and relating to a person whose place of residence is situate within the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health. The statement shall show on which Form the notification was made and shall contain the information in regard to each person which was given in the notification.

(4) Any expenses incurred by a Medical Officer of Health in carrying out the duties imposed upon him by this Article shall be defrayed by the Local Authority of the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health.

Article XII.—Upon the receipt of a notification under these Regulations the Medical Officer of Health, or an Officer of the Local Authority acting under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, shall make such inquiries and take such steps

as are necessary or desirable for investigating the source of infection, for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection :

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be deemed to authorise a Medical Officer of Health or other Officer to take any of the steps herein mentioned at any Institution other than one belonging to the Local Authority, except with the consent of the Managers of that Institution.

Notification under the older Regulations continued through the month of January, 1913, 4 notifications of Phthisis being received under the "Tuberculosis" Regulations, 1911.

During the whole year, 94 notifications were received relating to 78 persons, of whom 48 were suffering from Pulmonary and 30 from other forms of Tuberculosis. Of these 48 Pulmonary cases, 8 died during the year, and of the 30 other forms, 6 died.

Of the total 24 deaths, 17 were of males, and 7 of females, and the fatal age-periods were as follows :—

Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and up-wards.
2	1	1	1	6	8	5	...

(b) NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE=INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles.—Six deaths resulted — 2 in February, of children belonging to Horsmonden, 1 in April and 1 in May at Brenchley, and 1 also in May, and 1 in June at Hildenborough. The patients were all children between 8 and 14 months of age.

Whooping Cough caused 5 deaths—4 in March (3 at Paddock Wood and 1 at Tudeley), and 1 in May at Pembury—children aged 11 months, 20 months, 6 months, 2 months, and 3 years respectively.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years).—Eight deaths are scheduled under this heading in Table III.—1 in June and 1 in August at Horsmonden, 2 in September (1 at Hadlow and 1 at Lamberhurst), 3 in October (1 at General Hospital, Tunbridge Wells), of a child belonging to Paddock Wood, and 1 each at Pembury and Brenchley, and 1 in November at Langton. The ages of the patients varied from 1 to 18 months.

Influenza was the cause of 5 deaths—1 in January at Horsmonden, 3 in March (2 at Pembury and 1 at Groombridge), and 1 in May at Capel. The death in January was of an infant 13 months of age, the remainder being adults.

(c) OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer.—Reference to Table III. will show that 14 deaths were due to this disease, equal to a rate of 0·78 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0·89 in 1912.

The following Table shows the number of deaths and death-rates for this District for the years 1907-1913, with the comparative rates for England and Wales up to 1911, beyond which year the latter are not at present available :—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
England and Wales ...	0·91	0·92	0·96	0·97	0·99	...	...
Tonbridge Rural—							
Death-rate ...	1·11	1·29	0·88	1·17	1·40	0·89	0·78
No. of Deaths ...	19	22	15	20	25	16	14

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

One hundred and thirty-four cases of Infectious Disease were treated at the Council's Isolation Hospital at Capel, and were admitted as follows :—

			Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Total.
January	...	...	1	9	...	10
February	...	...	...	3	...	3
March	...	...	1	3	...	4
April	...	...	3	4	...	7
May	...	...	3	1	...	4
June	...	...	3	10	1	14
July	...	...	8	10	...	18
August	...	...	3	3	...	6
September	...	...	6	5	...	11
October	...	...	6	4	...	10
November	...	...	10	23	...	33
December	...	...	7	7	...	14
			<u>51</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>134</u>

Only two deaths occurred at the Hospital during the year—both Diphtheria.

It is proposed to improve the lighting of the Hospital (now by paraffin lamps), and the Committee appointed are considering which system will be most suitable to the requirements of the place.

Additional baths have also been provided during the year.

Chemical and Bacteriological Aids to Diagnosis.

No less than 293 reports have been received by me on examinations of specimens submitted to the Kent County Council Laboratory, Maidstone, viz. :—

				Negative.	Positive.	Total.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	170	101	271
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	1	1
Phthisis	...	...	...	16	4	20
Other	...	...	...	...	1	1
				<hr/> 186	<hr/> 107	<hr/> 293

Adoptive Acts.

The following are in force in the District :—

The Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, as far as applicable to a Rural Authority.

Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Water Supply.

I examined 19 samples of drinking water during the year; of these, 5 were satisfactory and 14 unfit for drinking purposes. Six samples were from Brenchley, 4 from Hadlow, 3 from Bidborough, 2 each from Tonbridge Rural Parish and Groombridge, and 1 each from Lamberhurst and Ashurst.

An extension of about 200 yards of 3-inch mains was laid to Knight's Place, Pembury, to convey the water of the South Kent Co., to some 10 new houses.

Another extension of about $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipes was made to Braybrook, to supply 5 cottages at Mr. B. Tompsett's, of Castle-mains.

The condition of the Bourne stream at Hadlow is as last year, as the Wrotham Sewerage Scheme is still under consideration.

Drainage and Sewerage.

At the end of the year the Drainage improvements at the Union Workhouse were being carried out by Mr. F. Harris, and

included the separation of a considerable quantity of the rain water which will be collected into a 20,000-gallon tank, and be used for boiler and washing purposes.

The Sewerage is treated by a test and double filtration, and it is proposed to slightly enlarge the secondary filtration bed.

Refuse removal is carried out at the public expense in the same places as last year with the exception of the parish of Speldhurst, where, in addition to Langton, the more populous part of Speldhurst proper refuse is now removed by contract.

Bye-laws. The following are in force :—

Bye-laws with regard to Slaughter-houses in the contributory places of Hadlow, Hildenborough, Speldhurst, and Tonbridge Rural, adopted August 21st, 1903, and allowed by the Local Government Board on the 31st August, 1903.

Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, and with respect to the drainage of existing buildings.

Bye-laws for securing the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in hop-picking and in the picking of fruit and vegetables. Adopted 2nd August, 1907, and allowed by the Local Government Board on the 25th September, 1907.

It has been proposed, with a view of facilitating building operations, to substitute an intermediate code for the parishes of Ashurst, Brenchley, Hadlow, Hildenborough, Pembury, Speldhurst, and Tonbridge Rural for those now in use, and to apply the Rural code to Bidborough, Capel, Horsmonden, and Lamberhurst.

Regulations under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, and the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, were adopted on July 19th, and came into operation on August 30th, 1907.

Schools.

The following Elementary Schools were closed on account of infectious disease existing amongst the scholars for the period set opposite each :—

School.	Disease.			Date of Closure.
Hadlow C'l (Infants) ...	Measles ...	...	...	Jan. 29 to Feb. 22
Brenchley, Paddock Wood	Whooping Cough			Feb. 25 to Mar. 20
Brenchley C.E. ...	Measles ...	...	...	Mar. 7 to Mar. 21
Speldhurst C.E. ...	Diphtheria	...	...	July 17 to Aug. 1
Hadlow C'l ...	Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	...	...	Nov. 14 to Nov. 29
Horsmonden C.E. (Infants)	Measles ...	...	...	Feb. 10 to Mar. 1

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

There are entries of 93 persons on the Register, being the same as at the end of 1912, viz.:—

Cowkeepers and Purveyors	...	...	53
Cowkeepers, Dairymen, & Purveyors	...	...	11
Cowkeepers	...	...	17
Purveyors	...	...	3
Cowkeepers and Dairymen	...	...	8
Dairyman	...	...	1
Total			93

The premises are distributed over the Rural area as follows:

Ashurst	...	...	3
Bidborough	...	...	3
Brenchley	...	...	13
Capel	...	...	9
Hadlow	...	...	8
Hildenborough	...	...	10
Horsmonden	...	...	3
Lamberhurst	...	...	10
Pembury	...	...	13
Speldhurst	...	...	11
Tonbridge Rural	...	...	10
Total			93

The structural condition of the cowsheds in the District has shown a marked improvement during the last few years. Negligence in limewashing and the deposit of manure too near to the sheds where milking is carried on are the most common matters of complaint. The udders of the cows and the hands of the milkers, in many cases, might be made cleaner for the process of milking with advantage.

A good deal of milk is sold out of this District, and great care has been taken to prevent its contamination, and to ensure that diseased cows should not continue as producers of milk for human consumption.

The Tuberculosis Order, dated February 13th, 1913, made under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1911, came into operation on May 1st, 1913.

A copy of the Order, with an explanatory Circular Letter, dated February 17th, 1913, was sent to all Local Authorities by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Every Cowkeeper should be acquainted with the provisions of this Order. The "Local Authority," for the purpose of administering this Order, is the Kent County Council.

It will be seen from the following table that the 23 notices with reference to suspected cows has brought some 600 animals under inspection, and when it is considered that the Order has only so recently come into force, this may be considered very satisfactory:

No. of Notice.	Parish.	Animal.	Apparent Disease.	Date of Notice.	Other Animals Examined.			Summary of Examination.				Notes.
					Cows in Milk.	Other Cows or Heifers.	Other Bovine Animals	A Diseased Udder.	B Giving Tuberculous Milk.	C Tuberculosis with emaciation	If Diagnosis was aided by Tuberculin Test.	
1	Capel	Cow	Tuberculosis with emaciation	1913. July 17	7	...	48	...	...	Yes	Yes	Throat affected.
2	Brenchley	Cows (2)	"	" 18	40	6	5	Yes (1)	Negative result	Yes (1)	Yes (2)	
3	Hadlow	Heifer	"	May —	4	...	1	Suspicious	Negative	...	?	
4	Pembury	Cow	"	June 28	14	10	1	...	...	Yes	Yes +	
5	"	"	"	" 28	54	33	10	...	...	...	Yes +	
6	"	"	Tuberculosis	July 28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Tuberculosis.
7	Hildenboro'	Heifer	Tuberculosis with emaciation	Aug. 21	21	8	4	...	...	Yes	Yes +	Glands affected.
8	Brenchley	Cows (2)	"	" 23	40	6	5	...	...	Yes (2)	No	Owner refused to have Tuberculin Test applied.
9	Hildenboro'	Cow	"	" 27	7	20	12	...	...	Yes	Yes +	Advanced Tuberculosis.
10	"	"	"	Sept. 3	4	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes +	
11	Brenchley	"	"	" 13	12	2	3	...	...	Yes	No	"
12	Lamberhurst	Cows (2)	Tuberculosis	" 24	16	16	3	...	...	...	Yes (2) —	Not Tuberculous.
13	Brenchley	Cow	Tuberculosis with emaciation	Oct. 16	26	2	6	...	...	...	Yes —	" " John's Disease. Owner wished to destroy Cow at once.
14	Hildenboro'	"	"	Nov. 7	12	...	6	...	Neg. res.	...	...	Owner reported not Tuberculous.
15	"	"	"	" 7	16	...	1	...	...	Yes	Yes +	Lungs affected.
16	"	"	"	" 10	5	...	1	...	...	...	Yes —	John's Disease, not Tuberculous.
17	"	Heifer	"	" 13	14	11	1	...	...	...	Yes —	" " Owner killed her.
18	"	Calf	"	" 17	14	11	1	...	...	...	Yes +	
19	"	Cow	"	" 19	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes +	Stopped from going to Market.
20	Hadlow	"	"	" 28	14	30	1	...	...	Yes	Yes +	Owner reported John's Disease —slaughtered.
21	Lamberhurst	"	"	" 29	1	...	1	...	...	...	Yes —	Throat affected—Tuberculous.
22	Hadlow	"	"	Dec. 15	16	...	1	...	...	Yes	Yes +	Owner reported
23	Tonbridge R.	"	"	" 24	16	2	1	...	...	...	No	—obviously Tuberculous.
	Totals	26			354	157	112					

Slaughter-houses.

Numerous inspections of the Slaughter-houses have been made, and generally the conditions under which animals are killed is satisfactory, and the premises are kept in a cleanly manner. Instruction in respect of two which were not quite up to a proper standard, was followed by considerable improvement.

Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

The number of Houses inspected since this Act came into force are shown in the following Table :—

PARISHES.	NO. OF HOUSES INSPECTED.						
	1911.		1912.		1913.		Total inspected in each Parish.
	With Defects.	Without Defects.	With Defects.	Without Defects.	With Defects.	Without Defects.	
Ashurst ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Bidborough ...	5	12	...	...	3	...	20
Brenchley ...	34	25	41	17	19	11	147
Capel	10	30	18	5	24	14	101
Hadlow	17	5	15	11	56	6	110
Hildenborough ...	5	10	26	10	63	84	198
Horsmonden ...	16	13	5	...	7	...	41
Lamberhurst ...	14	29	5	7	7	9	71
Pembury	25	73	34	12	11	17	172
Speldhurst ...	11	20	21	16	14	18	100
Tonbridge Rural	20	34	2	4	...	5	65
	157	251	167	82	209	166	
Totals ...	408		249		375		1,032

Of the 375 Houses inspected in 1913, defects of some kind were found in 209, the remaining 166 being in a good state of repair. By the end of the year the works asked for in 117 of those with defects had been completed to the satisfaction of your officials, the remainder being in hand.

The following is a statement of work carried out under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, as required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 :—

- 1.—Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purpose of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 375
- 2.—Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 0

3.—Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	0
4.—Number of Closing Orders made	... ..	0
5.—Number of dwelling-houses the defects of which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	...	117
6.—Number of dwelling-houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put in a fit state for human habitation	... ..	0
7.—Number of dwelling-houses dealt with under Section 15 of the Act	... ..	0
8.—Number of dwelling-houses dealt with under the Public Health Acts	... ..	0
9.—Number of dwelling-houses dealt with by simple requests or informal notice	... ..	117
10.—Number of dwelling-houses not requiring remedy	...	166

The general character of the defects included bad yard-paving in 37; yard drainage in 3; drains were unsatisfactory in 40 and cesspools defective in 10; 22 had no sink, or it was defective; closets were defective in structure in 43; water supply 16; 10 bedrooms, and 1 living room were considered to have insufficient ventilation; dampness was found in 51 living rooms, 28 bedrooms, and 38 sculleries; 49 roofs, 7 walls or weatherboards, and 3 chimneys were defective; rain-water gutters were defective in 59; 80 houses were generally dirty; floors were defective in 36 living rooms, 18 bedrooms, and 50 sculleries; disposal for refuse and ashes were either absent or defective in 10.

Animals were kept under bad conditions in 7.

My representations with regard to the necessity for more cottages being provided in several villages have received thorough consideration by the District Council, and with the co-operation of the Parish Councils, and the investigations made by the Surveyor (Mr. Harris), and the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Poole), it has been possible to arrive at a very fair estimate of local requirements in this direction.

The Council have decided to erect Cottages in the Parishes of Brenchley, Horsmonden, Hadlow, Hildenborough, and Pembury, and at the end of the year several sites had been inspected, and plans of cottages considered.

Hop-picking.

Prior to the Hop-picking season, I was instructed by the Council to arrange for a thorough inspection and report upon all the hop-growers' accommodation for the pickers throughout this District.

Mr. Poole, assisted by Mr. Baker, carried out the routine inspections, and I subsequently visited nearly 50 encampments, mainly those at which some defects were found.

The inspections were completed just before the pickers' arrived, and a report dealing at length with the conditions was presented to the Council somewhat later on, copies of which were sent to the Local Government Board and the County Council.

This investigation has been productive of much good, and Mr. Poole was successful in getting all the worst conditions remedied before the picking began.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The following Table shows the distribution of the Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces throughout the Parishes of the District:—

PARISHES.	WORKSHOPS.					WORK-PLACES.	TOTALS.
	Bake-houses.	Other Trades connected with Foods or Drinks.	Laundries.	Other Trades connected with Clothing.	Various.	Various.	
Ashurst ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidborough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brenchley	10	...	1	6	14	9	40
Capel	3	...	...	...	2	1	6
Hadlow	4	...	...	6	8	4	22
Hildenborough	1	...	1	...	5	...	7
Horsmonden	3	...	3	...	2	2	10
Lamberhurst	3	...	...	2	5	3	13
Pembury	4	...	1	...	5	...	10
Speldhurst	5	...	2	1	5	2	15
Tonbridge Rural ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	3	7
Totals	33	...	10	15	48	24	130

No difficulty has been encountered in carrying out the provisions of this Act; informal notice has, in all cases, been sufficient to effect any necessary improvement or alteration.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Only one building is registered under this heading, this being situate in the Parish of Hadlow, and it has been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. POOLE's report of the Sanitary work carried out by him during the year, the statistical tables required by the Local Government Board, and the table provided by the Secretary of State for recording action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, are appended.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

June, 1914.

JAMES SCOTT TEW.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT,

PEMBURY, TUNBRIDGE WELLS,

February, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg herewith to submit you my Fifteenth Annual Report of work done in my department.

You will have noticed from the reports presented to you from time to time at the meetings of the Council, that there have been a large number of infectious cases during the past year, and much of my time has been taken up attending to them.

A special report on the accommodation for hop-pickers required by the Local Government Board, also occupied my attention during the months of July, August, and September.

The compulsory notification of Tuberculosis in all forms, both in human beings and cows, has necessitated many visits to houses and cowsheds.

In spite of this, with the help of Mr. R. C. N. Baker, as Assistant Inspector, good progress has been made with the inspection of the District under The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909. Half the number of the smaller houses in the District have been examined and reported upon. Appended is a table showing the work done during the year in each Parish under the above Act.

As stated above, a special report on the hop growing farms was made with the help of an assistant and the Medical Officer of Health, whose advice on the ventilation of the huts, water supply, sanitary arrangements, and the provisions of cooking-sheds, I gratefully acknowledge. Appended is a table showing the work done.

During the year, six schools have been disinfected, and drainage work carried out at two of them.

Seven houses at Mile Oak, Brenchley, have been redrained, water closets taking the place of privies.

The public water mains have been extended during the year at the following places:—

To Tong Farm, Brenchley, about one mile.

To Pullens Farm, Horsmonden, about half-mile.

To Cowden Farm, and Cottage, Brenchley, about $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile.

To Church Road, Hadlow, about 50 yards.

These extensions not only provided drinking water for hop pickers, but houses on the route also.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

ERNEST POOLE,

Sanitary Inspector.

Summary of Work done during the Year 1913 by the Sanitary Inspector.

Inspections made	...	...	...	1227
Nuisances detected	...	...	...	288
Nuisances abated after formal notice	...	...	...	5
Nuisances abated after informal notice	...	...	...	197

Drainage.

Drains (new)	...	...	...	27
„ (improved)	...	...	...	36
Waterclosets (new)	...	...	...	10
„ (improved)	...	...	...	13
Privies (improved)	...	...	...	20
Cesspools (new)	...	..	...	10
„ (improved)	...	...	...	12
Sinks (new)	...	...	...	16
„ (repaired)	...	...	...	5

Water Supply.

Samples taken for Analysis	...	...	...	5
Certificates granted	...	...	...	1
Wells improved	...	...	...	6
„ closed	...	...	...	3
Water laid on	...	...	...	13

Food.

Carcases examined	...	...	...	63
Meat, Fish, and Vegetables examined, No. of Stalls (during hop-picking)	...	...	...	32

Houses.

Inspected	...	...	...	453
Repaired	...	...	..	72
Overcrowded	...	...	...	1
Limewashed and cleansed	...	...	...	62

Re-drained	...	...	...	30
Disinfected (dangerous infectious diseases)	...	...	...	159
„ and re-disinfected (Phthisis)	...	...	...	87
Total number disinfected	...	...	...	246

Schools.

Re-drained	...	...	...	2
Disinfected	...	...	...	6

Workshops.

Inspections made	...	...	...	125
Including Workplaces	...	...	...	28
„ Laundries	...	...	...	16
„ Bakehouses	...	...	...	30
Workplaces cleansed	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses cleansed	...	...	...	8
„ repaired	...	...	...	1

Slaughterhouses.

Inspections made	...	...	...	48
Specially cleansed...	...	...	...	2
Knacker's premises	...	...	...	1

Cowsheds and Dairies.

Inspections made	...	...	...	108
Defective	...	...	...	2
Improved	...	...	...	2
New	...	...	...	1
Not now used as such	...	...	...	1
Specially cleansed...	...	...	...	1
„ visited under Tuberculosis (Animals Order)	...	...	...	21

Petrol Stores.

Inspected	...	...	...	48
New	...	...	...	6

Carbide of Calcium Stores.

Inspected	...	...	...	20
New	...	...	...	1

Miscellaneous.

Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	6
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	5

	Ashurst.	Bidborough.	Brenchley.	Capel.	Hadlow.	Hildenborough.	Horsmonden.	Lamberhurst.	Pembury.	Speldhurst.	Tonbridge Rural.	Total
Houses inspected in previous years ...	0	17	117	63	48	51	34	55	144	68	60	657
Houses inspected during 1913 ...	7	3	30	38	62	147	7	16	28	32	5	375
Houses defective some form or other ...	5	3	19	24	56	63	7	7	11	14	...	209
Houses requiring no action	2	...	11	14	6	84	...	9	17	18	5	166
Work completed ...	3	3	20	9	19	36	3	6	7	13	...	117
Work not completed at end of 1913 ...	2	...	...	15	37	27	4	1	4	1	...	92
Houses repaired ...	...	2	6	7	15	23	1	2	2	3	...	61
Houses cleansed ...	...	3	7	1	15	13	2	5	4	4	...	54
R.W. gutters provided and repaired ...	3	...	4	3	8	6	...	...	1	...	...	25
Drains improved ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	8
New W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
W.C.'s improved ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
New drains ...	...	...	6	1	4	2	...	...	...	4	...	17
Dampness (other than def. roofs) ...	...	...	3	5	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	17
New paving provided	...	...	5	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cesspools improved	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7
Cesspools provided	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
New sinks ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	8
Fireplaces provided and repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Privies improved ...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	2	...	...	...	12
Wells improved ...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	7
Windows repaired	...	...	2	10	2	3	1	...	2	...	...	20
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired ...	...	...	1	4	4	12	1	2	...	1	...	25
Floors repaired ...	...	2	2	4	9	3	...	...	...	1	...	21
Ceilings repaired ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
New floors ...	...	...	...	6	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	17
Windows made to open	...	...	...	14	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	34
Water laid on ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5
Earth closets provided	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pumps provided ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls rendered dry	...	...	2	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	13
Walls repaired ...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	9
Doors repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coppers repaired ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses closed voluntarily	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3

HOP-PICKERS' ENCAMPMENTS.

Farms visited (most of them several times)	...	199
Huts inspected ...	...	2234
Tents „ ...	...	608
Sheds „ ...	...	300
Various „ ...	...	211
Huts ventilated ...	...	240
Extra Latrines provided	...	50
Huts repaired ...	...	10
Wells improved...	...	6
Latrines ...	...	13
Water tanks provided	...	7
Spring water filtered	...	4
Water laid on ...	...	16
Extra cookhouses provided ...	...	13
New huts provided	...	18
Cookhouses improved	...	5

199
234
508
300
211
240
50
10
6
13
7
4
16
13
18
5

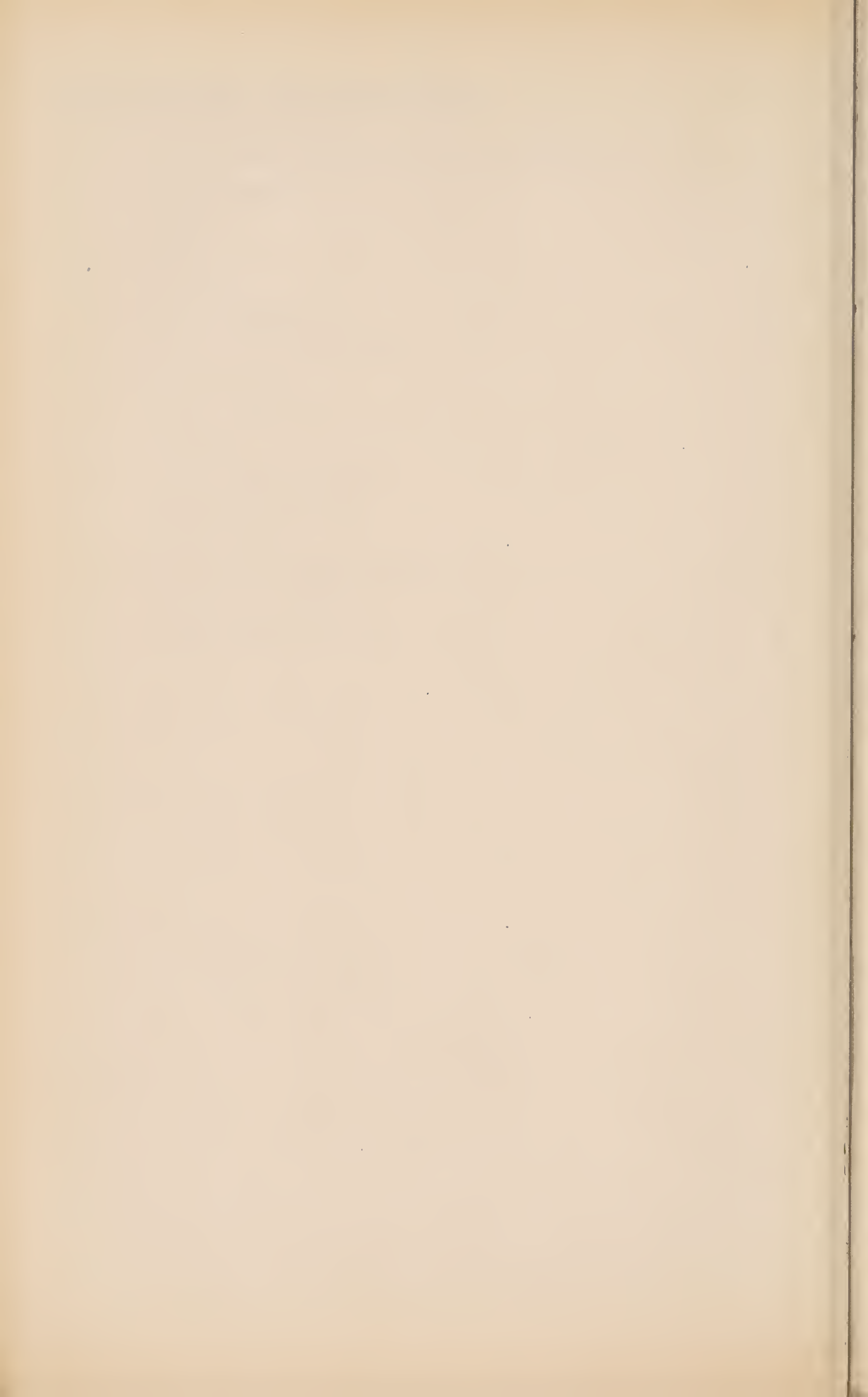


TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908.	17081	...	397	23·2	283	16·5	67	11	41	103	227	13·2
1909.	17058	...	380	22·2	281	16·4	71	9	31	81	219	12·8
1910.	17035	...	355	20·8	236	13·8	52	12	29	81	196	11·5
1911.	17769	369	358	20·1	263	14·8	76	19	26	72	206	11·5
1912.	17835	360	347	19·5	243	13·6	76	26	24	69	193	10·8
1913.	17888	329	319	17·8	282	15·8	78	30	33	103	234	13·8

Area of District in acres
(land and inland water).
46,853

Total Population at all Ages ...
Number of inhabited houses ...
Average number of persons per house ...
17,769
3,895
4·5
At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.											TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Ashurst.	Bidborough.	Brenchley.	Capel.	Hadlow.	Hildenborough.	Horsmonden.	Lamberhurst.	Pembury.	Speldhurst.	Tonbridge Rural.		
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.													65 and upwards.
Small-pox
Cholera
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	63	...	8	46	6	3	...	...	...	17	...	18	1	7	...	6	10	3	51
Erysipelas ...	10	...	...	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	...
Scarlet Fever ...	94	...	18	63	10	3	...	...	...	32	10	22	6	1	17	2	3	...	82
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	48	...	...	9	13	18	7	1	...	13	3	7	5	2	2	5	1	10	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	30	2	4	9	7	5	2	1	...	2	1	8	1	2	3	6	...	7	...	
Totals ...	250	2	31	129	38	35	12	3	1	3	65	15	56	14	12	23	22	15	24	134

ISOLATION HOSPITAL } (Fever) — CAPEL, near Tonbridge, provided by the Tonbridge Rural District Council.
or HOSPITALS, } (Small-pox) — JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL, provided by Tunbridge Wells Borough Council, the Tonbridge Urban,
SANATORIA, &c. } Southborough Urban, and Tonbridge Rural District Councils.

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District.								Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.	
	65 and upwards.									
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.		
All causes { Certified ... Uncertified ...	229 5	32 1	12 ...	4 1	10 1	10 ...	31 1	42 1	88 ...	99 ...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	6	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria and Croup	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Influenza	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	12
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	16	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	7
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	27	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	21
Bronchitis	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	12	3	2	1	...	1	3	1	1	3
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	3
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1
Suicide	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	56	39
Other Defined Diseases	81	1	2	1	4	...	1	...	...	...
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	234	33	12	5	11	10	32	43	88	99

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries).	2	2	...
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries).	125	6	...
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	28	...	...
TOTAL	155	8	....

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—*				
Want of Cleanliness	8	8		
Want of Ventilation	1	...		
Overcrowding	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors	...	...
Other Nuisances	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation	1	1		
	1	1		
		
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (S. 101)	...	...
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 or 100)	...	...
Other Offences	...	...
(Excluding Offences relating to Outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).				
TOTAL	11	10		

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.		Outwork in Infected Premises (Sections 109, 110).					
	Lists received from Employers.				Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	(Orders made S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).		
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.								Failing to send lists.	
	Lists.	Out-workers.	Lists.	Out-workers.										
	Contractors.	Workmen.		Contractors.	Workmen.									
Wearing Apparel—														
(1) Making, &c. ...			1	1										
(2) Cleaning and Washing ...														
TOTAL ...			1	1										

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.	Class.	Number.
Important Classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses ...	Matters notified to H. M. Inspector of Factories : Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) ...	...
	Other Trades connected with Foods ...	Action taken in matters referred by H. M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	4
	Laundries ...	Notified by H. M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H. M. Inspector	4
	Other Trades connected with Clothing	Other ...	4
	Various ...	Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	106	Certificates granted during the year	...
		In use at the end of the year	...